

Navid's Nispatch

1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270 Sons of Confederate Veterans Mount Pleasant, Texas



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Winner of Outstanding Camp 2021 at National Reunion Winner of the Texas Division Best Newsletter Award 2017, 2018, 2020 & 2021 2021 Outstanding Camp & 2021 Best Website

Winner of the SCV National Best Newsletter Award 2016, 2017 & 2018

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COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Danny "Kid" Tillery

Hope all is well with each of you.

Where has this month gone? I was wondering how many of you wear any SCV pins or assessories when you are out and about. I met a man in a little country grocery store a few weeks ago that had an SCV pin on his shirt and I asked him what camp he belonged to. He replied, Plano and I told him if he was every in our area we would like him to come visit us. He sent me an email the other day asking for directions and if we would consider

letting him join our camp since he recently left the metroplex and moved to Mt. Pleasant. He will probably be joining us this next meeting. I thought to myself if he hadn't had that pin on I'd have never known he was a fellow compatriot. Just something to share. Hope you can all make the next meeting.

Commander, Kid Tillery



Monday, April 18th 6:30 p.m. Refreshments at 6:00 p.m. Old Union Community Center Hwy 67E, Mount Pleasant, Texas



UPCOMING EVENTS

2022 National Reunion - Cartersville, GA 2022 Texas Division Reunion-June 3-5 in McKinney, TX. Info can be found at https://scvtexas.org

Jefferson Pilgrim Parade April 30 10am

Battle for Jefferson April 29. Re-enactor registration for this year's event (April 29-May1)can be found at:

https://www.battleofjefferson.com/re-enactorsportal



Our Charge...

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations!

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana April 25, 1906



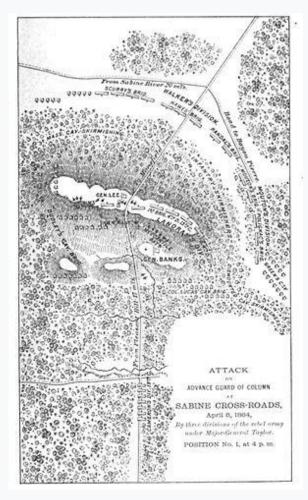
A BLAST FROM THE PAST

Battle of Mansfield

The **Battle of Mansfield,** also known as the **Battle of Sabine Crossroads**, on April 8, 1864, in <u>Louisiana</u> formed part of the <u>Red River Campaign</u> during the <u>American Civil War</u>, when <u>Union</u> forces were attempting to occupy the Louisiana state capital, <u>Shreveport</u>.

The Confederate commander, Major-General <u>Dick Taylor</u>, chose Mansfield as the place where he would make his stand against the advancing Union army under General <u>Nathaniel Banks</u>. Taylor concentrated his forces at Sabine Crossroads, knowing that reinforcements were nearby. Banks prepared for a fight, though his own army was not

fully assembled either. Both sides were reinforced by stages throughout the day. After a brief resistance, the Union army was routed by the <u>Confederates</u>, consisting mainly of units from <u>Louisiana</u> and <u>Texas</u>, reportedly



Map of the battlefield, 1891

Date	April 8, 1864
Location	De Soto Parish, Louisiana
Result	Confederate victory

strengthened by hundreds of men breaking parole.

The Battle of Mansfield was followed immediately by the Battle of Pleasant Hill.

Prelude

During the second half of March 1864, a combined force from the Union <u>Army of the Gulf</u> and navy

led by Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, supported by Admiral David Porter's fleet of gunboats, ascended the Red River with the goal of defeating the Confederate forces in Louisiana and capturing Shreveport. By April 1 Union forces had occupied Grand Ecore and Natchitoches. While the accompanying gunboat fleet with a portion of the infantry continued up the river, the main force followed the road inland toward Mansfield, where Banks knew his opponent was concentrating. [7]

Major General <u>Richard Taylor</u>, in command of the <u>Confederate</u> forces in Louisiana, had retreated up the Red River in order to connect with reinforcements from Texas and Arkansas. Taylor selected a clearing a few miles south of Mansfield as the spot where he would take a stand against the Union forces. Sending his cavalry to harass the Union vanguard as it approached, Taylor called his infantry divisions forward. [8]

The morning of April 8 found Banks's army stretched out along a single road through the woods between Natchitoches and Mansfield. When the cavalry at the front of the column found the Confederates taking a strong position along the edge of a clearing, they stopped and called for infantry support. Riding to the front, Banks decided that he would fight Taylor at that spot, and he ordered all his infantry to hurry up the road. It became a race to see which side could bring its forces to the front first. [9]

Opposing forces

Confederate

At the start of the battle, Taylor had approximately 9,000 troops consisting of Brigadier General Alfred Mouton's Louisiana/Texas infantry division, Major General John G. Walker's Texas infantry division, Brigadier General Thomas Green's Texas cavalry division, and Colonel William Vincent's Louisiana cavalry brigade. [10] He had also called on the 5,000 men in the divisions of Brigadier General Thomas J. Churchill and Brigadier General Mosby M. Parsons that had been encamped near Keachi, between Mansfield and Shreveport. These troops arrived late in the afternoon, after the battle had commenced. [11]

Anecdotal evidence indicates that there were additional Louisiana men in the ranks. This included paroled soldiers from units that had surrendered at Vicksburg. Historian Gary Joiner claimed that "there may have been from several hundred to several thousand of them." The Confederate Governor of Louisiana, Henry Watkins Allen, had organized two battalions of the state guard and brought them to Taylor's aid, yet the documentary record is unclear as to what role they played in the battle. [13] Joseph Blessington, a soldier in Walker's division, wrote that, "The Louisiana militia, under command of Governor Allen, was held in reserve, in case of an emergency." In addition, Blessington wrote that, from the surrounding communities, "old men shouldered their muskets and came to our assistance". [14]

Union



Battle Of Wilson's Plantation, between Gen. Lee and the Rebel Gen. Green

At the start of the battle, the Union forces consisted of a cavalry division commanded by Brigadier General Albert L. Lee, consisting of approximately 3,500 men, and the 4th Division of the XIII Corps, commanded by Colonel William J. Landram, consisting Brigadier General William H. Emory, with approximately 5,000 men, including the 47th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, the only regiment from the Keystone State to fight in the Union's 1864 Red River Campaign. Thomas E. G. Ransom commanded the XIII Corps during the engagement, while the XIX Corps was commanded by William B. Franklin.

Battle

During the morning, Taylor positioned Mouton's division on the east side of the clearing. Walker's division arrived in the afternoon and formed on Mouton's right. As Green's cavalry fell back from the advancing Union forces, two brigades moved to

Mouton's flank and the third to Walker's flank. The Arkansas division arrived around 3:30 pm but was sent to watch a road to the east. The Missouri division did not arrive until around 6:00 pm, after the battle was fought.

At around noon, the Union cavalry division, supported by one infantry brigade of Landram's division, was deployed across a small hill at the south end of the clearing. Shortly thereafter the other brigade of Landram's division arrived. Cameron's division was on its way, but would not get there until the battle had already begun. [19]

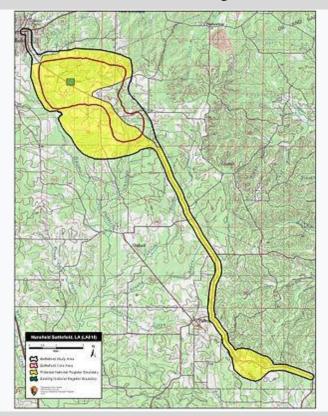
For about two hours the two sides faced each other across the clearing as Banks waited for more of his troops to arrive and Taylor arranged his men. At that point, Taylor enjoyed a numerical advantage over Banks. At about 4:00 pm, the Confederates surged forward. On the east side of the road, Mouton was killed, while several of his regimental commanders were hit as well and the charge of his division was repulsed. However, west of the road, Walker's Texas division wrapped around the Union position, folding it in on itself. Ransom was wounded trying to rally his men and was carried from the field; hundreds of Union troops were captured and the rest retreated in a panic. As the first Union line collapsed, of approximately 2,500 men. During the battle, the 3rd Division of the XIII Corps, commanded by General Robert A. Cameron, arrived with approximately 1,500 men. The battle ended when the pursuing Confederates met the 1st Division of the XIX Corps, commanded by

Cameron's division was arriving to form a second line but it too was pushed back by the charging Confederates, with Franklin wounded as well but remaining on the field in command. For several miles the Confederates pursued the retreating Union troops until they encountered a third line formed by Emory's division. The Confederates launched several charges on the Union line but were repulsed, while nightfall ended the battle. [20]

Aftermath[edit]

The Union forces had suffered 113 killed, 581 wounded, and 1,541 captured as well as the loss of 20 cannons, 156 wagons, and a thousand horses and

mules, killed or captured. More than half of the Union casualties were from four regiments – 77th



Illinois, 130th Illinois, 19th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and 48th Ohio. Most of the Union casualties occurred in the XIII Corps, while the XIX Corps lost few men. [21]

Kirby Smith reported that Confederate loss was "about 1,000 killed and wounded" at Mansfield, but precise details of Confederate losses were not recorded. Some of the wounded, perhaps thirty, were taken to Minden for treatment. Those who died of wounds there were interred without markers in the historic Minden Cemetery. They were finally recognized with markers erected on March 25, 2008. The local town of Keachi converted its women's college into a hospital and morgue on its second floor. One hundred soldiers' remains are marked nearby in Keachi's Confederate Cemetery, maintained by the local Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy. [24]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



LAST CAMP MEETING

We had good time at the last meeting. We all enjoyed stew and cornbread. Everyone enjoyed receiving information from Commander 5th Texas Brigade Bill Elliot. The Fund Raising Committee announced that we would have a pancake breakfast on May 28 from 7 to 11am.



BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH



Battle of Five Forks - Five Forks Virginia

1 April 1865 - General George E. Pickett verses General Philip H. Sheridan. Casualties: 5200 Confederate, 884 Union!

Final Assault on Petersburg - Petersburg Virginia

2 April 1865 - General Robert E. Lee verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: {Unknown} Confederates, 4140 Union!

Battle of Shiloh - Shiloh Tennessee

6-7 April 1862 - General Albert Sidney Johnston, General P.G.T. Beauregard verses General Ulysses S. Grant. Casualties: 10,694 Confederate, 13,047 Union!

Battle of Sabine Cross Roads - Sabine Cross Road Louisiana

8 April 1865 - General Richard Taylor verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 1000 Confederate, 2900 Union!

Battle of Pleasant Hill - Pleasant Hill Louisiana

9 April 1864 - General Richard Taylor verses General Nathaniel P. Banks. Casualties: 1500 Confederate, 1369 Union!

McLean House - Appomattox Courthouse - Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

9 April 1865 - Overwhelming firepower and numbers forced General Robert E. Lee left little choice but to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant, thus ending the Confederacy's chance of winning the War for Confederate States Independence. We today have the opportunity, if we dare to roll back that surrender, and reverse the results of that horrible war. And that by the Yankee Empire's own hand!

Battle of Fort Sumter - Fort Sumter South Carolina

12-14 April 1861 - General P.G.T. Beauregard verses Major Robert Anderson. Casualties: 0 Confederate, 3 Union!

Battle of Fort Pillow - Fort Pillow Tennessee

12 April 1864 - General James R. Chalmers, General Nathan B. Forrest. Casualties: 100 Confederate, 351 Union!

Battle of Jenkins Ferry - Jenkins Ferry Arkansas 30 April 1864 - General Edmund Kirby Smith verses General Frederick Steele. Casualties: 443 Confederate, 528 Union!



Philippians 4:7

7 And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

When we are overwhelmed with life's troubles let us not forget to turn to God and allow Him to give us that great peace that only He can give.

God Bless Chaplain Shawn Tully



BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES & OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

April 18th – Randy Brock April 19th – Bonnie Landrum April 6th – Bill & Patricia Guy

April – Confederate History Month - Texas.

April 9th – This day in 1865 Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

April 12th – This day in 1861 The war Between the States begins.

April 26th – Confederate Memorial Day for Georgia and Florida.

April (4th Monday) – Confederate Memorial Day for Alabama, and Mississippi.



GUARDIAN NEWS

by Past Commander Rex McGee



Our camp #2270 has 280 graves attended by 14 members. Remember to be a full Guardian your grave must have either a Confederate headstone or a Confederate footstone. Be sure to start to look into completing your responsibility to your veteran's graves.

As usual, I'll leave you with the question that Phil Davis, Chairman of both the National and Texas Division Guardian Program always asks,

"Are you a Guardian?

If not, why not?"





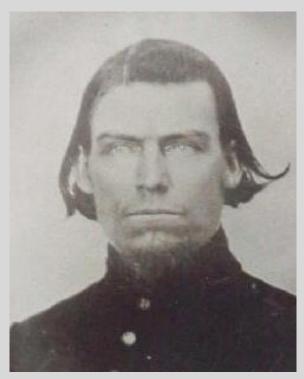
Pvt. James Rowan, Co. B, 1st (Monroe's) AR Cavalry, 3rd Great-grandfather of 1st Lt. Commander Dennis Beckham, was killed in the Battle of Fayetteville on April 18, 1863. In November 2020, a long overdue memorial marker was placed in the Confederate Cemetery in Pvt. Rowan's honor.



William Forrest Sinclair

William Sinclair was born in Georgia in 1826, and died in Titus County, Texas in 1895. He is buried in the Bivens Cemetery in Titus County. He came with his family to Texas about 1850, and the family settled near Logansport, Louisiana near the Texas and Louisiana State line. The family had not lived long in that area until they got in a feud with the Dobbs family, and several of the Sinclairs and Dobbs were killed. This feuding was not to the liking of William Sinclair, so he left the family and came on to Titus County. He had not been in Titus County any great length of time until he married Nancy Ann Hicklin. Nancy Ann Hicklin was born in Titus County in 1839 and died in Titus County on October 31, 1892, and is buried in the Bivens Cemetery. She was the daughter of B. Hicklin, who patented several surveys of land in Titus County, and prior to the Civil War was said to have been the largest landowner in the southwestern part of the county. Many of the Negroes now living in that area are descendants of the Hicklin slaves. The home

place was on the south end of the John H. Keith Survey on lands now owned by Roy Smith. There was another Hicklin girl named Betheney, who married Tip Sanders, and the Sanders family also



lived in the southwestern part of the county. Tip Sanders was killed by W.L. Gaddis as a result of an argument between the two over Sanders letting hogs run at large. William Sinclair enlisted in the Confederate Army in the Gray Rock Dragoons, and after the war continued to live in the southwestern part of the county until his death.

Regimental History:

Terrell's Cavalry Regiment [also called 34th and 37th Regiments] was organized in June, 1863, using Terrell's Texas Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was assigned to H. Bee's and Bagby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and fought in various locations in Louisiana. In January, 1864, it contained 25 officers and 402 men. It saw action at Mansfield, participated in the operations against the Federal Red River Campaign, and was active at Lecompte and Yellow Bayou. During May, 1865, the regiment disbanded at Hempstead, Texas. The field officers were Colonel Alexander W. Terrell,

Lieutenant Colonel John C. Robertson, and Majors Hiram S. Morgan and George W. Owens.



Camp Song

Sons of Confederate Veterans By: Harry King

We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans We wear the grey with Southern Pride In honor of our great forefathers Who went to battle, who fought and died

We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans In every camp we take a stand To preserve our Southern Culture The memory of every fighting man

We guard the Heritage of God and Family The cornerstone of our History From old Jeff Davis to Stonewall Jackson And our commander Robert E. Lee

We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans who shed their blood and stood their ground From Manassas to the fields of Shiloh Until they drove old Dixie down

We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans from the Heart of Texas to the Caroline's Shenandoah Valley and the Blue Ridge Mountains Louisiana to the Georgis Pines

So all you Johnny Rebs give a Rebel Yell Like your forefathers when duty called And hold your head up high in sacred honor of the fighting heroes who gave it all

We are the sons of Confederate Veterans We wear the grey with southern pride In honor of our brave forefathers Who went to battle who fought and died

Who fought for Dixie Who fought and died!

Camp Photos



Commander Tillery presenting Compatriot Steve Austin with Vietnam Service Certificate and pin.



Commander Tillery presenting Compatriot Steve Austin with Confederate Purple Heart for his decendent

Camp Leadership

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Opinions expressed by individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the 1st Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp #2270.

Letters and articles may be submitted to: snakemon@aol.com

(Cutoff for articles is 20th of the month)